

**Table 8.2 – Demand-Side Management**

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Load Management Peak Load Reductions (MW) <sup>1</sup>	NA	7,911	10,027	11,928	9,516	9,323
Energy Efficiency Peak Load Reductions (MW) <sup>2</sup>	NA	5,793	12,873	13,027	13,420	13,581
Total Peak Load Reductions (MW)	NA	13,704	22,901	24,955	22,936	22,904
Energy Savings (Million kWh)	NA	20,458	53,701	54,762	54,075	50,265
Costs (Million 2000 \$) <sup>3</sup>	NA	1,506	1,620	1,649	1,564	1,228

**Sources:** Sources: EIA, *Annual Energy Review 2003*, DOE/EIA-0384(2003) (Washington, D.C., September 2004), Table 8.13; EIA, *Electric Power Annual 2003*, DOE/EIA-0348(2003) (Washington, D.C., December 2004), table 9.1, 9.4 and 9.7

**Notes:**

The actual reduction in peak load reflects the change in demand for electricity that results from a utility demand-side management program that is in effect at the time that the utility experiences its actual peak load as opposed to the potential installed peak load reduction capability. Differences between actual and potential peak reduction result from changes in weather, economic activity, and other variable conditions.

<sup>1</sup> Load management includes programs such as direct load control and interruptible load control, and beginning in 1997, "other types" of demand-side management programs. "Other types" are programs that limit or shift peak loads from on-peak to off-peak time periods, such as space heating and water heating storage systems.

<sup>2</sup> Energy efficiency refers to programs that are aimed at reducing the energy used by specific end-use devices and systems, typically without affecting the services provided. From 1989 to 1996, energy efficiency includes "other types" of demand-side management programs. Beginning in 1997, these programs are included under load management.

<sup>3</sup> Historical data converted to 2000 dollars using EIA *Annual Energy Review 2003*, Appendix D.